

For the Farm.

OATS, PEAS AND SWEET CORN FOR COWS.

There is, perhaps, yet time for planting some of the forage crops for the dairy cows for late summer feed and the silo if winter should close in early after our late spring. By promptness and good judgment the damage of the wet weather may be in a measure overcome. A writer in the Rural New Yorker says that here is the way I care for the cattle at the Baker homestead. When the cows are first turned out to pasture, it is only for a short time during the first few days and their hay is slightly wet with brine to induce them to eat as much as possible; the grain ration is decreased from day to day as the grass improves, and when the cows are safely on pasture they no longer get any grain, because at that season grass is at its best and I wish to clean the grain from their systems, as constant grain rations soon tell on them and they become old before their time. I sow as early as the ground will work nicely, on well prepared soil, peas and oats. When using the drill I sow of each one and one-half bushels per acre, drilling the oats first one way and then crossing with the peas. I weight the drill teeth slightly when drilling the latter to get them deeper in the ground.

I commence to cut the crop for the cows as soon as the oats have headed and feed in the lot when the ground is dry. I would prefer to feed in the stable, but mine is not convenient for getting in the feed from the outside. When this crop is too hard to be fed, I turn to the early-cut meadow, as I practice the four-years' course. I do not hesitate to pasture the meadow if fodder is short, supplementing the feed with bran and a little corn meal; but usually my early sweet corn is ready and I feed ears and all. This year, however, I shall pluck the ears and sell them to a newly established canning factory, and if the cows do not keep up the usual supply of butter, I shall continue the grain ration. About the time when the frost comes I cut some sweet corn and tie up in large shocks to be fed with the field pumpkins grown with the corn.

I keep the cows in as soon as the nights turn chilly and do not let them out in cold rains. About this time I measure the silo to see how many tons it contains and determine how many cattle to feed from it for 180 days. It is easy to tell how much can be fed per day with a grain ration, to each cow to keep her up to profitable butter production. This year my ensilage will be made from the stalks of sweet corn from which the ears have been picked for the canning factory, and I have sowed a larger acreage of oats and peas to make out a grain ration. It is better that I am after and I cannot afford to neglect the cows. The past year my herd often produced 276 lbs. of butter per cow. Three of them were heifers with their first calves and there was one farrow cow. I have lost my best thoroughbred Jersey and one grade by milk fever, but shall continue to use the Babcock test and this year I shall find out the best ones; for it does not take any more time to milk and care for a cow that will make 300 lbs. of butter in a year than for one that will yield only 125 lbs., and the difference of 175 lbs. of butter at 25 cents per pound is what I am looking after.

ADULTERATED CHEESE.

It is claimed that the sale of skim cheese has grown to large proportions on this coast, but we dare say that there are few persons who deal in them, let alone the consumers, who are aware how they are made. On this coast, skim cheese is manufactured of emulsion of refined lard and skim milk. At the East, a large proportion is made of emulsion of refined lard and potatoes, no milk being used. How the emulsion of refined lard is prepared is a secret, but it cannot be very expensive, for skim cheese sell in our market, in jobbing lots, at around five cents a pound, while at the East they are sold for still less money. The manufacturer and also the dealer in oleomargarine and butterine are liable by law to severe punishment if they sell either without proper notice to purchasers, yet cheese made chiefly of hog fat or cotton-seed oil is sold to unsuspecting persons as cheese made from milk. Its consumption in quantity undermines health, even if it does not entail death, yet the person or persons who are instrumental in this health-destroying business go unpunished. Organized farmers, who did so much to have laws passed defining oleomargarine and visiting with severe punishment those who manufacture and also those who deal in it without proper safeguard for the general public, would do well to have similar laws passed about skim cheese.—[Pacific Rural Press.]

REPRODUCTION AND IN-BREEDING.

The reproductive powers of fowls are lowered by in-breeding, but their size and outward form will be maintained, just as it is with cattle. We have frequently noticed the statement that to in-breed turkeys makes them delicate and reduces their size. They are certainly more delicate when in-bred, but even here a measure of in-breeding does not reduce size. We are strongly inclined to the belief that size in these birds will be fixed by in-breeding. If a hen over 24 lbs. be mated with a cock of 40 lbs., unrelated to her, we would expect her to produce splendid birds, and she would. But she will be less likely to produce hens as large from this mating as she would do if mated

with her best son. From her son she is likely to breed as large hens as herself. This mating, however, is too close if there be any delicacy; but if they be sound, healthy birds there will be no bad effects, except that it may reduce the number of eggs. One such mating will do no harm if the birds be sound, but we think it will do much good by fixing the desirable characteristics. This is also true in breeding for feather; but we would not go further than one mating with so close relatives. After this we must get entirely unrelated blood for at least two matings, after which in-breeding may be resorted to again.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

A FEW HINTS.

A lawyer can raise more off the line fences than the farmer off all the lands between them.

One hundred bushels of corn to the acre means 7000 lbs. ear corn and 8000 lbs. of fodder, or 15,000 lbs. dry, or between 20 and 30 tons green.

The farmer's paper is undoubtedly the best implement that can be bought for the money; it pays the highest interest and declares the largest dividends.—[L. S. Homer.]

Gardeners around New York apply 70 or 80 tons of fresh manure per acre, and three quarters to one ton of mixed commercial fertilizer in addition, and expect about fifty tons of early cabbage.

Here's a hint for makers of prime butter. Why not keep it packed with roses and violets till ready for sale? Remember, too, that butter can hold and retain foul odors as well as sweet ones. Pack an onion with it and see.—[Rural New Yorker.]

Our country will never be so prosperous and happy as when it shall be divided into small farms and millions of toilers shall literally sit under their own vine and fig tree.—[Lewiston Journal.]

LAUGH QUIETLY, PLEASE.

A Dublin doctor lately sent in a bill to a lady which ran thus: "To curing your husband till he died."—[Tid Bits.]

There is a sign on the entrance to a cemetery at North Wales, Montgomery county, which reads: "No admittance except on business."

Closest—"I have spent many years of my life with the best people in the land." Cynicus—"Yes, and I'll bet that's all you did spend."

Tourist—"Have you any alligator satchels here? Florida Merchant—"N-o-o the alligators hain't got to usin' 'em down here yet."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"Did you let your boy have a toy pistol on the Fourth?" "No," replied Judge Airies; "I was afraid he would hurt himself. I gave him a real pistol."—[Washington Star.]

"Are you going to give your pastor a vacation this summer?" "Not exactly," replied the member who has trouble in keeping awake. "We will send him away and take one ourselves."—[Washington Star.]

Little Dick—School-teachers hasn't any feelin's at all. Mamma—What is the matter now? Little Dick—My teacher borrowed my new knife to sharpen her pencil, so she could give me a demerit mark.—[Street and Smith's Good News.]

"Did you ever try the advice, 'Think before you speak?'" asked the young woman who wants to do good in the world. "Yes," replied Willie Washington. "And how did it work?" "I forgot what I was going to say."—[Washington Star.]

ALL SORTS.

Blood Disorders

Cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Running Sores, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles and all diseases of the skin. You can thoroughly cleanse the blood of all impurities, and kill all germs of disease by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. It is recommended and endorsed by the medical profession.

Because so many worshippers came to the church at Manchester, Ct., on bicycles, a horse shed has been set aside for the stabling of their iron steeds.

For COLDS, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and Sore Throat use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and get the genuine.

Sixty-two boys have committed suicide in the city of Berlin during the past 14 months. Of these 54 were under 15 and one had not reached the age of seven.

Would you ride on a railroad that uses no danger signals? That cough is a signal of danger. The safest cure is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction.

It is but a step from the ridiculous drought to the sublime flood. Mill owners on the Penobscot, who were complaining that they could get no logs a few weeks ago, are shutting down their mills now on account of high water.

The Handsomest of all Coins. This proud distinction is generally conceded to the United States' twenty-dollar gold piece, a marvel of beauty in design and finish. The loveliest of God's handiwork is a handsome woman, if in the bloom of health; if she is not, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore her. Ladies who use this peerless remedy are unanimous in its praise, for it cures those countless ills which are the bane of their sex—irregularities, dragging-down pains, inflammation, hysteria, sleeplessness, and the "all-gone" sensations which burden their lives. A tonic and nerve, without alcohol.

New Advertisements.

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Travellers' Guide.

ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKECHAMPLAIN R. R.

Summer Arrangement, June 27, 1892.

Trains Leave St. Johnsbury.

GOING WEST.
For Danville, West Danville, Walden, Greensboro, East Hardwick, Hardwick, Morrisville and Hyde Park, 7.35 a. m., 3.20 p. m., and 8.08 p. m.
For Johnson, Cambridge Junction, Burlington, Fletcher, Fairfield, Sheldon, Highgate and Swanton, 7.35 a. m., 3.20 p. m.
For Stanbridge, St. John, and Montreal via East Swanton, 3.20 p. m.

GOING EAST.
For East St. Johnsbury, North Concord, Miles Pond and Lunenburg, 2.30 a. m., 2.50 p. m., 4.50 p. m., and 8.19 p. m. (mixed).
For Whitefield, Fabyans, Crawford, Glen, North Conway, Fryeburg, Portland, Brunswick, Lewiston, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 2.30 a. m., 7 a. m., 2.50 p. m.
For Boston via North Conway, 2.30 a. m., 7 a. m., 2.50 p. m.

H. E. FOLSOM, D. J. FLANDERS, Supt. Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R. PASSUMPTIC DIVISION

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, JUNE 27, 1891.

Trains Leave St. Johnsbury.

GOING SOUTH.

For Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston via White River Junction, 12.40 a. m., 8.56 a. m., 9.45 a. m. Arriving at Boston, 8.05 a. m., and 4.55 p. m.
For Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston via Wells River and Plymouth, 1.40 a. m., 8.56 a. m., 9.45 a. m., 2.34 p. m. Arriving at Boston, 8.15 a. m., 4.55 p. m., 8.55 p. m.
For Lowell, Fall River, Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York, 12.40 a. m., 8.56 a. m., 9.45 a. m.
For Newbury, Bradford, Fairlee, Thetford, Norwich and White River Junction, 12.40 a. m., 8.56 a. m., 9.45 a. m.
For Lowell, Fall River, Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York, 12.40 a. m., 8.56 a. m., 9.45 a. m.
For Wells River, 12.40 a. m., 1.40 a. m., 8.56 a. m., 9.45 a. m., 2.34 p. m., 5.54 p. m., 10.10 p. m. (mixed).

GOING NORTH.

For Lyndonville and Newport, 2.22 a. m., 3.15 a. m., 10.45 a. m., 3.13 p. m., 4.27 p. m., 8.00 p. m.
For West Burke, Barton and Barton Landing, 3.15 a. m., 10.45 a. m., 4.27 p. m., 8.00 p. m.
For St. Albans and Derby Line, Massachusetts, North Hatley, Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, 3.15 a. m., 10.45 a. m., 8.00 p. m.
For Quebec via Sherbrooke and Grand Trunk Ry., 3.15 a. m., 8.00 p. m.
For Quebec via Sherbrooke and Quebec Central Ry., 3.15 a. m., 8.00 p. m.
For Montreal via Sherbrooke and Grand Trunk Ry., 3.15 a. m., 8.00 p. m.
For Montreal via Newport and Canadian Pacific Ry., 2.22 a. m., 3.13 p. m.
J. W. SANBORN, D. J. FLANDERS, Acting Gen. Man. Gen. Pass. Agt. H. E. FOLSOM, Div. Supt.

CONCORD & MONTREAL R. R.

June 27, 1892.

Passenger Service from St. Johnsbury.

For Woodsville, Plymouth, Laconia, Tilton, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston, 1.40 (ex.), 8.56 a. m., 2.34 (ex.) p. m. Arrive Boston 8.05 a. m., 4.55, 8.55 p. m.
Sundays 1.40 a. m., arrive Boston 8.05 a. m.
The 1.40 a. m. train (daily) has through passenger and sleeping cars.

For St. Johnsbury via Plymouth and Wells River, Leave Boston 9.00 (ex.) a. m., 1.15, 7.15 (ex.) p. m. Sundays 7.15 p. m.
Leave Lowell 9.45 (ex.) a. m., 1.58, 7.58 (ex.) p. m. Sundays 7.58 p. m.
Leave Nashua 10.12 (ex.) a. m., 2.25, 8.30 (ex.) p. m. Sundays 8.30 p. m.
Leave Manchester 10.41 (ex.) a. m., 2.51, 9.03 (ex.) p. m. Sundays 9.03 p. m.
Leave Concord 11.18 (ex.) a. m., 3.25, 9.40 (ex.) p. m. Sundays 9.40 p. m.
Arr. St. Johnsbury 3.15 p. m., 8.00 a. m., 2.17 a. m.

The 9 a. m. train from Boston week days, and the 7.15 p. m. train (daily) have passenger and sleeping cars.
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MAINE CENTRAL R. R.

Through the White Mountains
To Lancaster, Colebrook, North Conway, Boston, Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Bar Harbor and St. John.

On and after June 27, 1892.
Trains Leave
St. Johnsbury 2.30 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 2.50 p. m.
Lunenburg 4.00 7.55 3.35
Fabyans 4.45 8.40 4.50

Trains Arrive
No. Conway 6.15 a. m., 10.10 a. m., 6.10 p. m.
Boston 1.05 p. m., 3.30 p. m., 8.15 p. m.
Portland 8.15 a. m., 12.15 8.15 p. m.
Lewiston 9.36 a. m., 2.35 1.25 a. m.
Bangor 3.05 p. m., 4.50 4.45
Bar Harbor 5.45 7.15 8.15
St. John 10.00 5.30 a. m., 12.50 p. m.
Trains arrive at St. Johnsbury from Boston, Portland, Lewiston, Augusta, North Conway and White Mountain resorts 2.35, 6.30 p. m., and 12 midnight. From Bangor, Bar Harbor, Boston and all points east 6.30 p. m. and 12 midnight.

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Jersey Ribbed Vests, 10, 12 1-2, 20 and 25 cents.

Fast Black Hose 25, 37 1-2 and 50 cents.

Children's Lace Caps from 25 cents to \$1.25.

All Wool 36 inch Bedford Cords 50 cents, 27 in. Bedford Cords, 25 cents.

Good line of Flannelettes, Gingham, White Goods and Apronettes.

Croquet Sets, special at \$1.00.

One Burner Oil Stoves at 75 cents. Two and three burner at lowest prices.

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IS AT HAND

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To the Barden Creamery Co. Having been using one of your creameries I can say it does all that is claimed for it. I could not be induced to get along without it. As long as I keep a dairy I can make more butter with less work in caring for the milk. I can churn in from 20 to 30 minutes.

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C. E. Kirk, Agent: When you and Mr. Barden came here last fall to sell me a creamery I told you I had been thinking for some time about changing from the large pans to a creamery but had not seen one that suited me. I then looked over the Barden and told you I thought it was just what I wanted, and now after over two months trial I know it is. The workmanship and action are perfect, and it does its own skimming. There is no hitting of cans nor gearing to fuss with. I think the difference in the quantity and quality of my butter will more than pay for it this year. I say nothing about the saving of labor which my wife begins to think is no small item.

J. A. G. SMITH, East St. Johnsbury, Jan. 8.

For catalogue, price list or other information address, The Barden Cream Separator Co., Middle Granville, N. Y., Or CHARLES E. KIRK, Agent, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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